Overview of Warning Letters and Common Violations on the Internet

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Mission Statement

 The mission of FDA's Center for Tobacco Products (CTP) is to protect Americans from tobacco-related death and disease by regulating the manufacture, distribution, and marketing of tobacco products and by educating the public, especially young people, about tobacco products and the dangers their use poses to themselves and others.

Overview

- CTP conducts routine surveillance of sales, distribution, marketing, and advertising activities related to regulated tobacco products on the Internet.
- CTP has issued Warning Letters to regulated tobacco industry for violations found on this medium.

Agenda

- Warning Letters
- Compliance Actions
- Common Violations
- Examples
- Questions

- Warning Letters are issued for violations of regulatory significance observed during compliance checks
- Warning Letters are issued to:
 - Achieve voluntary compliance, and
 - Establish notice prior to enforcement actions
 - Circumstances may require sequential or concurrent FDA enforcement actions

Compliance Actions

 Failure to comply may result in FDA initiating enforcement actions such as recall, seizure, injunction, administrative detention, civil money penalties, no tobacco sale orders, and/or prosecution.

For example:

- Adulterated or misbranded tobacco products that are sold or held for sale in the United States are subject to <u>seizure</u> under section 304 of the FD&C Act
- Tobacco products imported into the United States that are, or appear to be, adulterated, are subject to <u>refusal</u> <u>of admission</u> under section 801(a)

Common Violations

- Flavor Ban
- Modified Risk Tobacco Products
 - "Light", "Mild", or "Low"
 - Other MRTPs
- Sponsorship

Flavor Ban

Section 907(a)(1)(A)

— Prohibits a cigarette or any of its component parts (including the tobacco, filter, or paper) from containing, as a constituent (including a smoke constituent) or additive, an artificial or natural flavor (other than tobacco or menthol) or an herb or spice that is a characterizing flavor of the tobacco product or tobacco smoke.

Banned Flavors

- 907(a)(1)(A) includes, but is not limited to, these characterizing flavors:
 - Strawberry, grape, orange, clove, cinnamon, pineapple, vanilla, coconut, licorice, cocoa, chocolate, cherry, or coffee
 - Other flavorings also may be considered characterizing flavors

Tobacco Products Covered by the Flavor Ban

- 907(a)(1)(A) applies to:
 - Cigarettes
 - Loose tobacco for use in cigarettes or as rollyour-own (RYO) tobacco
 - Flavored cigarette papers
 - Flavored cigarette filters
- Refer to Guidance for Industry and FDA Staff:
 http://www.fda.gov/TobaccoProducts/ProtectingKidsfrom-10
 http://www.fda.gov/TobaccoProducts/ProtectingKidsfrom-10
 http://www.fda.gov/TobaccoProducts/ProtectingKidsfrom-10
 http://www.fda.gov/Tobacco/ucm183228.htm
 <a href="ht

Flavor Ban – Adulteration, Misbranding & Prohibited Acts

• Section 902(5)

 A tobacco product is adulterated if it is, or purports to be or is represented as, a tobacco product which is subject to section 907, unless it is in all respects in conformity with such standard.

Section 301(q)(1)(A)

 Failure or refusal to comply with any requirement prescribed under section 907 is a prohibited act.

Section 903(a)(1)

 A tobacco product is deemed misbranded if its labeling is false or misleading in any particular

Section 301(a)

 The introduction or delivery for introduction into interstate commerce of any tobacco product that is adulterated or misbranded is a prohibited act

(Example 1)

Recipient: http://www.low-price-cigarettes.com

• **Issue Date**: 5/11/2012

Charge: Section 902(5) of the FD&C Act [Flavor Ban]; or

Section 903(a)(1) of the FD&C Act [Misbranding]



(Example 2)

Recipient: Classica Trading Center –

http://www.shopping-heaven.com

• **Issue Date**: 5/11/2012

Charge: Section 902(5) of the FD&C Act [Flavor Ban]; or

Section 903(a)(1) of the FD&C Act [Misbranding]



Modified Risk Tobacco Products ("MRTPs")

Section 911(a)

 No person may introduce or deliver for introduction into interstate commerce any modified risk tobacco product without an FDA order in effect, issued pursuant to section 911(g).

MRTP – Definition

- Section 911(b)(1)
 - MRTP is defined as "any tobacco product that is sold or distributed for use to reduce harm or the risk of tobacco-related disease associated with commercially marketed tobacco products."

MRTPs – What are they?

- "Light", "Mild", or "Low" label, labeling, or advertising uses "light", "mild", "low", or similar descriptors.
- Other MRTPs label, labeling, or advertising represents explicitly or implicitly that:
 - a) Lower Risk or Less Harmful
 - b) Reduced Level or Exposure to a Substance
 - c) Does Not Contain or Free of a Substance
- Any product where the manufacturer "has taken any action . . .
 that would be reasonably expected to result in consumers
 believing that the tobacco product or its smoke may present a
 lower risk of disease or is less harmful"

MRTPs – Effective Dates

- "Light", "Mild", or "Low"
 - As of June 22, 2010, manufacturers are <u>prohibited</u> from manufacturing these products
 - As of July 22, 2010, manufacturers and importers of finished tobacco products are <u>prohibited</u> from introducing these products into domestic commerce.
 - Distributors, wholesalers, and retailers are <u>permitted</u> to sell such products <u>only if</u> those products were manufactured before June 22, 2010, and introduced into domestic commerce by the manufacturer, which includes an importer of finished tobacco products, before July 22, 2010.

MRTPs – Effective Dates

Other MRTPs

- As of June 22, 2009, all regulated entities are <u>prohibited</u> from introducing these products into domestic commerce.
- Refer to Guidance for Industry and FDA Staff: http://www.fda.gov/TobaccoProducts/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/ucm214597.htm

MRTPs – Adulteration & Prohibited Acts

Section 902(8)

 A tobacco product is adulterated if it is in violation of section 911.

Section 301(pp)

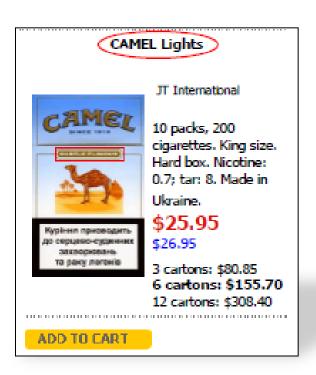
 Prohibits the introduction or delivery for introduction into interstate commerce of a tobacco product in violation of section 911.

(Example 1)

Recipient: – http://www.cigarettes-com.net

• **Issue Date**: 9/14/2012

Charge: Section 902(8) of the FD&C Act ["Light", "Mild", or "Low"]





(Example 2)

Recipient: http://www.cigs365.com

• Issue Date: 7/24/2012

• Charge: Section 902(8) of the FD&C Act ["Light", "Mild", or "Low"]



(Example 3)

Recipient: Mysnus AB – http://www.mysnus.com

• **Issue Date**: 3/12/2012

Charge: Section 902(8) of the FD&C Act [Other MRTP]

All products are pasteurized, with low levels of Nitrosamines....

V2 Tobacco is an independent and privately owned Snus factory started in 2006 by Marc Vogel and Patrick

Vogel, located in Silkeborg, Denmark. It produces several variants of Swedish Snus. All products are pasteurized,

with low levels of Nitrosamines. Their production philosophy and concept is driven by their passion for Snus, for

excellence and the benefits you enjoy from small batch smokeless tobacco making. Today they are manufacturing
the brands Thunder, Phantom, Offroad, BaccOff, Fellinni and Nordströmmen.

(Example 4)

Recipient: http://www.bestcigarettesshop.com

• Issue Date: 10/31/2011

Charge: Section 902(8) of the FD&C Act [Other MRTP]

Kent takes out more nicotine and tars than any other leading cigarette – the difference in protection is priceless...

Kent cigarettes were created in 1952 by small tobacco manufacturers, P. Lorillad Company. It was a great boom, as Kent cigarettes were the first cigarettes, which had a filter to drastically reduce tar and nicotine. In 1954 Kent cigarettes got a new filter and a new slogan: "Kent takes out more nicotine and tars than any other leading cigarette - the difference in protection is priceless", since that time these cigarettes are popular all over the world.

Violations of Regulations Prescribed under 906(d)

- 21 CFR Part 1140 Cigarettes and Smokeless Tobacco
 - Applies to:
 - Cigarettes, Cigarette Tobacco, Smokeless Tobacco
 - Manufacturers, Distributors, Retailers

Violations of 906(d) Regulations – Misbranding

• 903(a)(7)(B)

 A tobacco product is misbranded if it is sold or distributed in violation of regulations prescribed under 906(d).

Sponsorship

• 21 CFR 1140.34(c)

- No manufacturer, distributor, or retailer may sponsor any:
 - athletic,
 - musical,
 - artistic, or
 - other social or cultural event, or
 - any entry or team in any event,

in the brand name (etc.) identical or similar to, or identifiable with, those used for any brand of cigarettes or smokeless tobacco.

Sponsorship Exception

- EXCEPTION: Manufacturers, distributors, and retailers <u>may</u> use corporate names, so long as:
 - Corporate name was registered and in use in the United States before January 1, 1995, and
 - Corporate name *itself* does not use the brand name, logo, symbol, motto, selling message, recognizable color or pattern of colors, or any other indicia of the product identification identical or similar to, or identifiable with, those used for any cigarette or smokeless tobacco brand.

(Example 1)

Recipient: Cherokee Brands,

LLC

• Issue Date: 12/14/2010

• **Charge:** Section 903(a)(7)(B)

of the FD&C Act

[Sponsorship]



(Example 2)

Recipient: Santa Fe Natural

Tobacco Co.

• Issue Date: 8/26/2011

• **Charge:** Section 903(a)(7)(B)

of the FD&C Act

[Sponsorship]

